



WASHINGTON

Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs

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Coalition Type

Domestic violence

Year Formed

1989

Year Incorporated

1990

Staff

3 full-time-equivalent staff members

Fiscal Year

January 1995 - December 1995

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Coalition Type

Sexual assault

Year Formed

1979

Year Incorporated

1980

Staff

4 full-time-equivalent staff members

Fiscal Year

July 1994 - June 1995

Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Member Programs and Services

In the state of Washington there are 56 active domestic violence programs. All 56 programs reported themselves as being a member of the Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence. Most services are offered by at least half of the member programs, but some services, such as transitional/second-stage housing and treatment/rehabilitation services for batterers, are less common (see exhibit 1).

Many programs have developed specific program components to meet the needs of special populations who utilize their services. The most frequently mentioned populations included Hispanics and non-English speaking groups, Native Americans, children, and people with disabilities (i.e., those who are hearing impaired, sight impaired, or physically disabled). Other special populations listed by one or two member programs include African Americans, adolescents, families, the homeless, lesbians, persons who are alcohol or drug dependent, low-income persons, batterers, child abuse victims, college students, clients who need medical care, and Army personnel.

**Exhibit 1. Number of coalition member programs (N=56)
offering various domestic violence services**

<u>Number of programs</u>	<u>Service</u>
42	Independently run domestic violence hotline
34	On-site shelter for abused women and their children
50	Support group for women
51	Legal advocacy program
37	Medical advocacy program
30	Specific support program for sheltered children
35	Services for non-sheltered children
43	Education programs in elementary schools or high schools
29	Education programs in colleges or universities
48	Community education/speakers bureau
47	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
9	Transitional/second-stage housing
10	Treatment/rehabilitation program for batterers
18	Other services (<i>community domestic violence task force; referral service; advocacy programs for families, social services, mental health, housing, law enforcement, court, and the community; 72-hour response program with local police department; safe home system; clothing, food and first month's rent; emergency off-site shelter, transportation, and help with income difficulties; GED tutoring; women's mentoring program; one-on-one counseling; case management and followup programs; health programs for past residents; services for non-English speaking families; addiction services; teen-parent programs; anger management classes including classes for adolescents and juvenile offenders</i>)

One coalition member program focuses solely on sexual assault. Also, 30 member programs of the Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence identified themselves as dual programs that offer both domestic violence and sexual assault services; however, most dual programs devote more services to domestic violence than to sexual assault. On the average, dual member programs reported 65 to 70 percent of their services to be domestic violence specific and about 25 to 30 percent to be more sexual assault oriented. Only one dual program reported having more services for sexual assault than for domestic violence.

The more prevalent services offered by these dual member programs are adult and child accompaniment and advocacy, one-on-one counseling, legal and medical advocacy, prevention and risk reduction for primary and high schools, and community education/speakers bureau (see exhibit 2). Less common programs include support groups for male victims and secondary support groups for spouses/partners of victims.

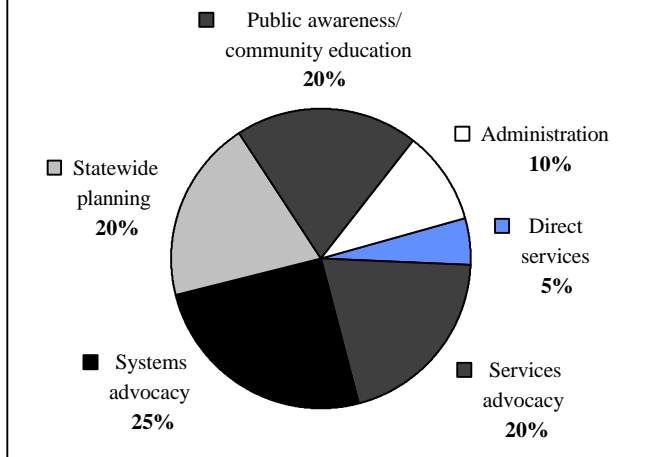
**Exhibit 2. Number of coalition member programs (N=31)
offering various sexual assault services**

<u>Number of programs</u>	<u>Service</u>
24	Independently run sexual assault hotline
28	One-on-one counseling
24	Support group for adult women
14	Support group for teenage girls
8	Support group for male victims
22	Support group for adult survivors of child sexual abuse
7	Secondary support group for spouses/partners of victims
11	Secondary support group for parents of victims
31	Adult accompaniment and advocacy services
27	Child accompaniment and advocacy services
27	Legal advocacy program
26	Medical advocacy program
27	Prevention/risk reduction programs in preschool, elementary, middle, or high school
18	Education programs in colleges or universities
27	Community education/speakers bureau
25	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
20	Technical assistance
0	Treatment/rehabilitation for sexual offenders
5	Other services (<i>one-on-one advocacy, referrals for offenders, therapy groups for adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse, shelter for victims of sexual assault, emergency transportation, food, clothing, and rent</i>)

Domestic Violence Coalition Operations

As depicted in figure 1, the Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence devoted 85 percent of its efforts to four types of operations: services advocacy, systems advocacy, statewide planning, and public awareness/community education. Another 10 percent was dedicated to coalition administration, and the remaining 5 percent to direct services.

Figure 1. Percentage of effort allocated at the domestic violence coalition level among various operations



Special Projects of the Domestic Violence Coalition

The domestic violence coalition oversaw two special projects during the 1995 fiscal year. Both were funded by state money.

Domestic Violence Summit

<i>Description:</i>	Seventy statewide policymakers (the Governor, Chief Justice, etc.) attended a day-long planning summit.
<i>Purpose:</i>	Statewide planning
<i>Funding source:</i>	State funding

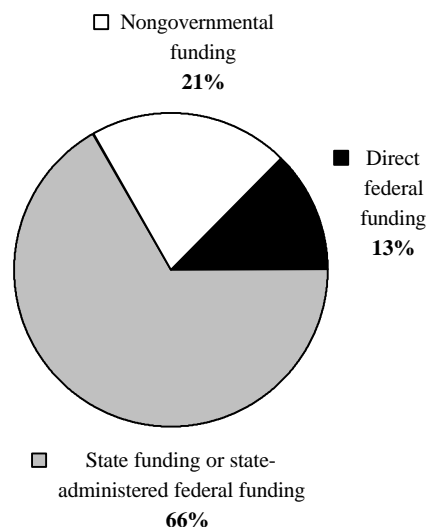
Basic Law Enforcement Education

<i>Description:</i>	The coalition is on contract to train all new law enforcement recruits about domestic violence.
<i>Purpose:</i>	Systems advocacy
<i>Funding source:</i>	State funding

Domestic Violence Coalition Funding

When compared to other domestic violence coalitions in this inventory, the Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence fiscal year 1995 budget falls into the third quarter of the funding range (\$175,000 to \$425,000). State-administered funding, much of which came from appropriated funds or general funds, represents two-thirds of the Washington coalition's budget (see figure 2). The sole source of direct federal funding, a Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) state coalition grant, made up 13 percent of the budget. Nongovernmental funding sources generated 21 percent of the coalition's total 1995 revenues.

Figure 2. Funding sources and percentage of funds: Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence



Federal and State Funding

As shown in exhibit 3, the coalition received three separate awards that together made up the majority of the fiscal year 1995 budget. Direct federal funding came via a Family Violence Prevention and Services (FVPSA) state coalition grant, a grant common to all state-wide domestic violence coalitions. The state administered another FVPSA award, a state formula grant, that was supplemented by appropriated funds or general state funds.

Exhibit 3. Sources of government funding reported by the Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	
<u>Direct federal funding</u>	<u>State funding or state-administered federal funding</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) state coalition grant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) state formula grant Appropriated funds or general state funds

Nongovernmental Funding Sources

Nongovernmental funding was 21 percent of the coalition's total funding. The coalition generated most of that 21 percent through sources not specifically listed in this inventory, such as conference and training fees, sales revenue, and contracts (see exhibit 4). General membership dues also contributed a notable sum of nongovernmental monies.

Exhibit 4. Sources of nongovernmental funding* reported by Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	
<u>Sources</u>	<u>Percentage of nongovernmental funding</u>
Private donations	7%
General membership dues	28%
Other nongovernmental sources	65%

***Nongovernmental funding was 21% of total funding.**

Funds Passed to Local Programs

The Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence passed about 3 percent of its fiscal year 1995 revenues to member programs. All money passed to member programs came out of the revenues generated through nongovernmental sources. The coalition set aside another 3 percent to be used in future fiscal years, applying the remainder of fiscal year 1995's capital to the activities and support of the coalition.

Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs

Member Programs and Services

The Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs (WCSAP) reported 38 sexual assault programs operating in the state of Washington during fiscal year 1994-95; all are members of the coalition. Thirty-three member programs responded to the sexual assault inventory, and results of the service-related questions are outlined in exhibits 5 and 6. Member programs were also queried about specific populations for which program components have been developed, and many mentioned specific program components to accommodate the needs of children and non-English-speaking populations. Several programs also have unique service components for Native Americans and those who are physically disabled or hearing impaired. Other special populations, each served by one or two member programs, include low-income persons, the developmentally disabled, the chemically dependent, teens, men, persons living in rural communities, university students, nonoffending parents, and African American and Jewish women.

**Exhibit 5. Number of coalition member programs (N=33)
offering various sexual assault services**

Number of programs	<u>Service</u>
27	Independently run sexual assault hotline
29	One-on-one counseling
26	Support group for adult women
17	Support group for teenage girls
12	Support group for male victims
24	Support group for adult survivors of child sexual abuse
10	Secondary support groups for spouses/partners of victims
14	Secondary support groups for parents of victims
28	Adult accompaniment and advocacy services
29	Child accompaniment and advocacy services
29	Legal advocacy program
29	Medical advocacy program
29	Prevention/risk reduction programs in preschool, elementary, middle, or high school
23	Education programs in colleges or universities
30	Community education/speakers bureau
28	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
23	Technical assistance
0	Treatment/rehabilitation for sexual offenders
7	Other services (<i>system coordination, partners of offenders group, expert testimony, community development, one-on-one counseling for significant others, volunteers/internships, self-defense class, sexual assault and domestic violence education, funding for a tribal center therapist</i>)

Two-thirds of the reporting member programs are dual programs that offer domestic violence related services as well as sexual assault services. Most services are offered by at least half of the member programs, but services such as transitional/second-stage housing and treatment/rehabilitation for batterers are relatively less common among these 22 programs.

Most dual member programs were able to discern what percentage of services is specific to domestic violence versus sexual assault. The percentages varied widely among the individual programs, but a few patterns developed. All except one dual program reported at least half of their services for domestic violence rather than sexual assault, with most programs devoting 50 to 70 percent of services to domestic violence. In contrast, the averages for percentage of sexual assault services fell between 25 and 50 percent.

Exhibit 6. Number of coalition member programs (N=22) offering various domestic violence services

Number of programs	Service
17	Independently run domestic violence hotline
13	On-site shelter for abused women and their children
18	Support group for women
20	Legal advocacy program
19	Medical advocacy program
7	Specific support program for sheltered children
15	Services for non-sheltered children
18	Education programs in elementary schools or high schools
13	Education programs in colleges or universities
20	Community education/speakers bureau
18	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
2	Transitional/second-stage housing
2	Treatment/rehabilitation program for batterers
7	Other services (<i>volunteers training, anger management for adolescent and juvenile offenders, one-on-one counseling, personal advocacy, self-defense class, sexual assault and domestic violence education, safe homes</i>)

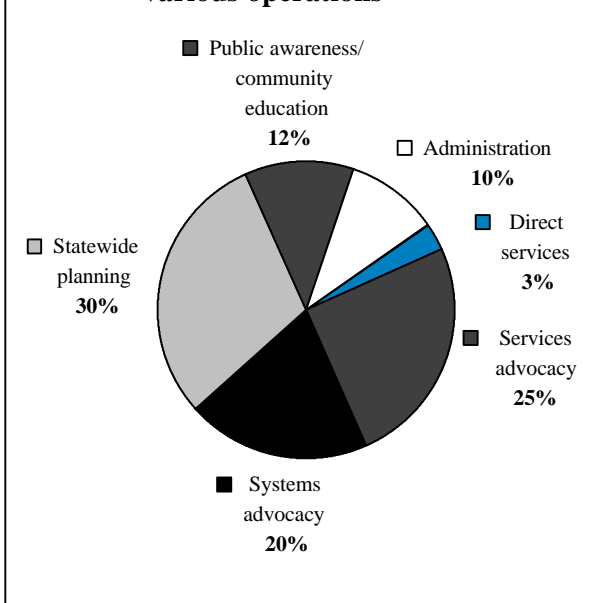
Sexual Assault Coalition Operations

The efforts of the Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs were concentrated among three types of operations during its 1994-95 fiscal year. Systems advocacy, services advocacy, and statewide planning each consumed 20, 25, and 30 percent of the coalition's resources, respectively (see figure 3). Public awareness/community education operations drew about 10 percent of the coalition's time or money, as did tasks related coalition administration. Relative to other types of operations, direct service activities took up the least amount of coalition effort.

Special Projects of the Sexual Assault Coalition

In fiscal year 1994-95 the coalition organized several special programs. All were funded with money received from the state and fell into the program categories of services advocacy, statewide planning, and public awareness/ community education.

Figure 3. Percentage of effort allocated at the sexual assault coalition level among various operations



Collage of Hope Prevention Conference

Description: This 1-day conference provided knowledge and skill-building opportunities that focused on avoiding sexual victimization and creating awareness of prevention techniques and programs aimed at eliminating sexual violence.

Purpose: Services advocacy

Funding source: State funding

Statewide Sexual Assault Services Advisory Committee

Description: This committee was convened to explore ways to create cooperative efforts to most effectively use resources for treatment services and to review the current system of distributing state funds for the purchase of services for victims of sexual assault.

Purpose: Statewide planning

Funding source: State funding

Annual Conference: “The Intersections of Sexual Violence, Religion, and Spirituality”

Description: This 3-day event enabled participants to improve advocacy skills, to attend special topic workshop sessions, and to explore issues of religion and spirituality as they relate to sexual violence.

Purpose: Services advocacy

Funding source: State funding

Sexual Assault Awareness Week (SAAW)

Description: The theme of this year’s SAAW was “Opening the Door to a World Free of Sexual Violence,” for which WCSAP created and distributed a brochure and poster and held a news conference for the media.

Purpose: Public awareness/community education

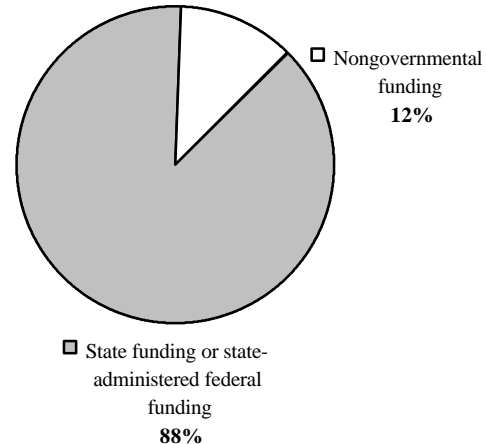
Funding source: State funding

Sexual Assault Coalition Funding

The Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs falls into the uppermost funding range (\$200,001 and more) when its fiscal year 1994-95 budget is compared to other sexual assault coalition budgets in this inventory. Figure 4 illustrates that coalition obtained its 1994-95 funding through state sources and nongovernmental sources. The federal government made no direct contribution to the coalition's budget.

The coalition passed no funds to its member programs, retaining almost all of its budget to cover coalition spending on operating expenses, special projects, and other expenses. About 3 percent of the budget was set aside for the coalition's expenditures in future fiscal years.

Figure 4. Funding sources and percentage of funds: Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs



Federal and State Funding

All state-administered funding, which represents the majority of the coalition's 1994-95 budget, was accrued through appropriated general funds or general state funds (see exhibit 7).

Exhibit 7. Sources of government funding reported by the Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs	
<u>Direct federal funding</u>	<u>State funding or state-administered federal funding</u>
None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriated funds or general state funds

Nongovernmental Funding Sources

Nongovernmental funding represented 12 percent of the sexual assault coalition's total funding in 1994-95. More than half of nongovernmental funding came from fundraising activities, interest on coalition investments, sales, and training fees and are items not specifically listed on the inventory surveys ("other nongovernmental sources" in exhibit 8). Local program dues were another significant source of nongovernmental assets. Private donations and general memberships, though less than other nongovernmental contributions, also added to the 1994-95 budget.

Exhibit 8. Sources of nongovernmental funding* reported by the Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs	
<u>Sources</u>	<u>Percentage of nongovernmental funding</u>
Private donations	12%
Local program dues	23%
General membership dues	6%
Other nongovernmental sources	59%

*Nongovernmental funding was 12% of total funding.

Washington State Government Agencies

Three agencies in Washington distributed domestic violence or sexual assault funds during fiscal year 1994-95.

Department of Social and Health Services, Division of Children and Family Services

Fiscal year: July 1994-June 1995

This department supplies funding for both domestic violence and sexual assault prevention and programming. During fiscal year 1994-95 it committed about \$3 million to the prevention of domestic violence and \$917,000 for sexual assault. This agency distributed \$2,737,000 of state tax revenues/general fund to address issues concerning violence against women. Federal domestic violence support came from a Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) state formula grant (\$303,000) and from the Victims of Crime Act (\$358,000). The Division of Children and Family Services also acquired federal funding for the eradication of sexual assault from the Victims of Crime Act (\$379,000), as well as \$145,000 from a Preventive Health Block Grant.

Funding recipients during the 1994-1995 fiscal year included the state domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions. Each coalition received \$118,000. The Division of Children and Family Services also awarded \$2,887,000 to local domestic violence programs and \$799,000 to local sexual assault programs.

Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development, Office of Crime Victims Advocacy

Fiscal year: July 1994-June 1995

The Office of Crime Victims Advocacy received \$300,000 in domestic violence funding from federal Byrne Memorial funds and distributed it directly to local domestic violence agencies. This office received no other domestic violence funding.

Within the state of Washington, the Office of Crime Victims Advocacy distributes by far the largest amount of sexual assault prevention and programming funds. The state of Washington put about \$2.9 million in this state agency's budget for the purpose of addressing sexual assault issues. Most of the

state money came from two sources: a Public Safety and Education Account (\$1,869,000) and a Violence Reduction/Drug Enforcement special tax account (\$1,040,000). State tax revenues/general fund also contributed \$19,000 to the agency's sexual assault budget.

The Office of Crime Victims Advocacy distributed the sexual assault money to four types of groups. Local nonprofit agencies acquired \$728,000, and the state sexual assault coalition received a \$133,000 contribution from this agency. Various local sexual assault programs received about \$1.8 million, and Native American tribes in the state of Washington accepted \$258,000.

**Department of Health,
Injury Prevention Program**

Fiscal year: September 1994-October 1995

This agency received and distributed money for the purpose of preventing and eradicating sexual assault. The Injury Prevention Program took in all sexual assault funds via a Preventive Health Block Grant (\$134,000); all grant money was granted to the state sexual assault coalition.

**Federal and State Funding Reported by
Washington State Government Agencies**

When the sexual assault/domestic violence funds of the three state agencies providing such funding are looked at in aggregate, the state of Washington had \$7,283,000 available between July 1994 and October 1995. Figure 5 shows that over three-quarters of that funding was derived from state sources. Direct federal grants represent a little more than 20 percent of overall domestic violence/sexual assault funding that was available in Washington state during fiscal year 1994-95. Exhibit 9 shows the approximate dollar amounts from each source.

Exhibit 9. Federal and state funding totals reported by Washington state agencies

Federal	\$1,618,000
State	\$5,665,000
Total	\$7,283,000

Figure 5. Percentage of federal and state funds for domestic violence and sexual assault services and prevention administered by Washington state agencies

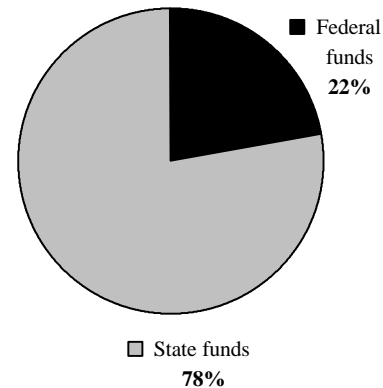


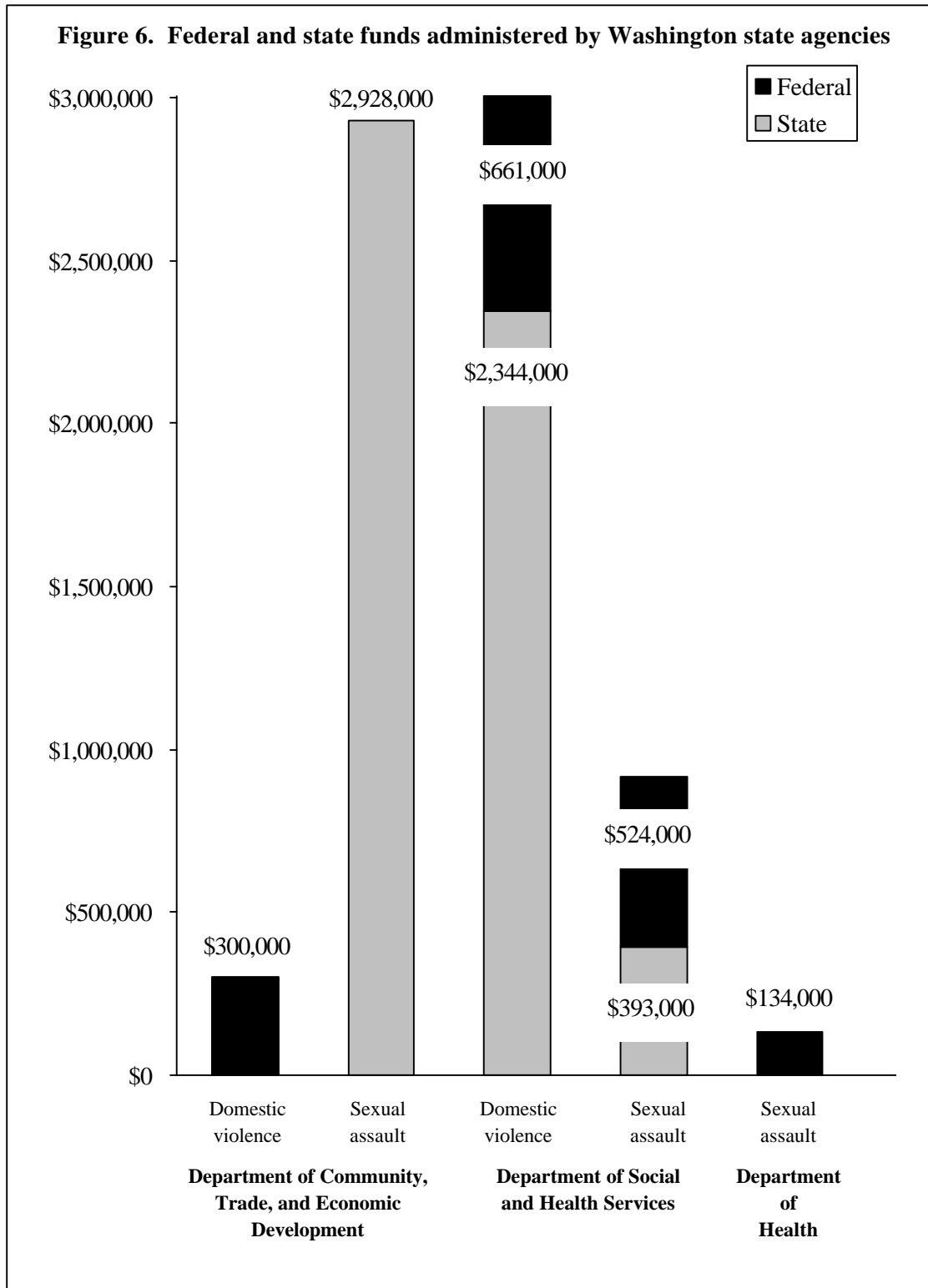
Exhibit 10 lists the sources of federal and state funds reported by Washington state agencies. Federal funding included \$737,000 originating with the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) and several smaller grants ranging from \$278,000 to \$303,000. The greatest source of funding overall came from state tax revenues/general fund, which exceeded \$2.7 million. Funds from a state Violence Reduction/Drug Enforcement Account (\$1,040,000) and from a state Public Safety and Education Account also provided a large amount of resources to fund domestic violence and sexual assault prevention and programming

Exhibit 10. Sources of government funding reported by Washington state agencies	
<u>Federal funds</u>	<u>State funds</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) - \$737,000 • Preventive Health Block Grant - \$279,000 • Byrne Memorial funds - \$300,000 • Family Violence Prevention and Services Act state formula grant - \$303,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax revenues/general fund - \$2,756,000 • Violence Reduction/Drug Enforcement Account special tax - \$1,040,000 • Public Safety and Education Account - \$1,869,000

Figure 6 shows how Washington state agencies administered domestic violence and sexual assault funds in fiscal year 1994-95. Washington state agencies distributed a total of \$3,305,000 for domestic violence and \$3,978,000 for sexual assault prevention and planning. For both domestic violence and sexual assault, state government agencies provided more overall funding than federal agencies.

The largest monetary contributor of sexual assault funding was the Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development (\$2,928,000), with the Department of Social and Health Services and the Department of Health also providing about \$1.4 million.

The issue of domestic violence also received a large amount of state administered funding (\$3,305,000), the majority of which came from a combination of state and federal sources through the Department of Social and Health Services.



Distribution of State-Administered Funds

State agencies distributed domestic violence funding to two types of programs: the state coalition and directly to local programs (figure 7). Local program funding came from the Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development (\$300,000) and from the Department of Social and Health Services, which provided a \$2,887,000 boost in funds. The Department of Social and Health Services provided the state domestic violence coalition with \$118,000.

Sexual assault funds administered by the state were spread among more types of programs than domestic violence funds. Once again, local programs received the largest amount of dollars with funding being provided by the Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development (\$1,809,000) and the Department of Social and Health Services (\$799,000). The state sexual assault coalition received funds from two different sources, the Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development, which supplied \$133,000, and the Department of Social and Health Services, which provided \$118,000. The Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development provided sexual assault money for Native American tribes and local nonprofit/ nongovernmental agencies.

Local Programs and Services Funded Through State Agencies

The three state agencies in Washington that distributed funding for the prevention of violence against women provided monetary support to many local programs. All of these local programs are members of the state domestic violence coalition or the state sexual assault coalition, and exhibits 1, 2, 5, and 6 show the array of services that are offered by these local programs.

Figure 7. Direct recipients of funding for domestic violence and sexual assault services and prevention distributed through Washington state agencies

